SAUDI HUMANITARIAN FUND
FOR IRAQ
FINAL REPORT
August 2015
Due to some variance in the English spelling of Iraq's 18 governorates, the Humanitarian Country Team in Iraq use the following approved operational spellings to ensure consistency in reporting: Anbar; Babylon; Baghdad; Basrah; Dahuk; Diyala; Erbil; Kerbala; Kirkuk; Missan; Muthanna; Najaf; Ninewa; Qadissiya; Salah al-Din; Sulaymaniyah; Thi-Qar; Wasit.
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FOREWORD

The extraordinary contribution of US$500 million from the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to relief operations in Iraq in June 2014 came at a time of increasing population displacements and unprecedented humanitarian needs. The contribution represented more than 60 per cent of humanitarian funding received last year for Iraq—more than all other donors combined—and covered nearly half of the relief requirements in the country.

My first mission as the new Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator was to Iraq in June of this year, one year after the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced its unparalleled contribution. I witnessed first-hand the impact of the gift from the Saudi people on the people of Iraq. Iraqis forced to flee from their homes due to conflict and violence have received food, water, medicine and shelter. This has meant the difference between life and death for millions of people.
The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs supported relief agencies in developing a plan to make the best use of the Saudi contribution and ensure priority needs were addressed. Twelve UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration received a portion of the funds.

This is the final report for the Saudi Humanitarian Fund for Iraq. It provides an account of the activities undertaken by these relief agencies with the Saudi funding over the past year. The report is a tribute to their life-saving work, performed under difficult circumstances alongside the tireless efforts of Government counterparts, and local and international relief partners. It is a testament to the generosity of the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for which full and grateful recognition is due, and the resilience of the people of Iraq.

Stephen O’Brien
Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

New York, August 2015
On 30 June 2014, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced an extraordinary contribution of US$500 million to the United Nations (UN) to provide relief to the people of Iraq. At the time, the conflict between Government forces and armed and terrorist groups in Iraq had displaced more than 1 million people from their homes and caused hardship to millions of others affected by the violence.

With time of the essence, the UN Secretary-General and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia agreed that the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) would be accountable for disbursing the funds to aid agencies and reporting on its use. OCHA worked closely with agencies on the ground to develop a flexible plan to make best use of the contribution and ensure that urgent needs were addressed.

At the time, the Saudi Humanitarian Fund for Iraq was the first major injection of resources commensurate to the scale of relief requirements in the country. It represented more than 60 per cent of humanitarian funding received last year for Iraq and covered nearly half of the relief requirements in the country. The size and speed of the grant allowed 12 UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to launch 27 relief projects in the most affected areas nationwide. Each agency has a special area of emergency expertise that, when brought together, has provided a holistic, coordinated and life-saving response addressing the myriad needs of the most vulnerable people across the entire country.

The Saudi grant has allowed these 13 front-line agencies, together with Government counterparts, and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to scale up quickly, and to put contingencies in place to respond to successive waves of displacements, which peaked at nearly 3 million people by June 2015.

The size of the grant has permitted a wide spectrum of life-saving humanitarian assistance to be delivered. Food aid has reached nearly 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). Health services have been provided to 3 million people. Schools have been rehabilitated...
and temporary learning spaces constructed, allowing 250,000 children to continue their education. Hundreds of thousands of farmers have received agricultural inputs to allow them to feed themselves, their families and their communities. Shelter and basic services have been provided to more than 2 million IDPs living in camp and non-camp settings. Hundreds of thousands of people have received life-saving supplies including blankets, clothing and basic hygiene items. Emergency cash assistance has been disbursed to tens of thousands of displaced vulnerable people, and emergency livelihoods support has kept many Iraqi displaced people and host communities from falling into destitution.

There are approximately 7 million direct beneficiaries of the Saudi Fund in all, including IDPs and host communities, with many millions more benefiting indirectly from the relief programmes. From schoolchildren to pregnant women, mothers caring for their families, and men and boys traumatized by the violence, every facet of society in every corner of Iraq has been touched by the generous gift of the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

This enormous humanitarian endeavour would not have been possible without the work of dedicated Government counterparts at the federal, governorate and local level who have provided countless hours of technical, operational and logistical leadership. Furthermore, the life-saving work of dozens of national and international NGO partners, who in some cases have benefited from better knowledge of and access to hard-to-reach areas, has ensured that assistance has reached the most vulnerable people in every part of the country. Some $87 million was disbursed to 98 NGO partners, with $47 million going to 68 national NGOs and $40 million to 30 international NGOs. An additional $1 million was provided to organizations of the Red Cross/Red Crescent.

Iraq continues to experience increasing violence and displacement, with more than 3 million people forced to leave their homes since the conflict began in January 2014. Despite the impact of the Saudi Humanitarian Fund for Iraq, the UN estimates that more than 8.6 million people require immediate humanitarian support. The violence and conflict linked to the takeover of Iraqi territory by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the counter-insurgency operation launched by the Government and its allies make this one of the world’s most complex and brutal humanitarian crises.

UN WOMEN ensured that the needs of women and girls were incorporated in all relief programmes through specialized training of humanitarian partners.

UNESCO built six schools UNESCO built and/or renovated 22 schools to provide learning spaces for IDP students.

UNDP shelter, infrastructure and livelihoods support reached 80,000 people.

IOM distributed winter kits, including mattresses, stoves and blankets, to more than 380,000 IDPs.

OCHA ensured a coordinated and well-informed relief effort through regular briefings, information products, analysis and advocacy.

UN-Habitat constructed 911 semi-permanent homes providing shelter to more than 7,000 IDPs.
SAUDI HUMANITARIAN FUND FOR IRAQ

US$500 MILLION DONATED BY SAUDI ARABIA IN JULY 2014 TO SUPPORT THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ

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<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Funding (US$ millions)</th>
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<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
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Funding by agency, in US$ millions.
1% of the total contribution retained by UN Secretariat for programme support cost.
9 May 2015, Kurdistan, Iraq:

In Baharka Camp, on the edge of Erbil in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, families have found refuge from the violence that forced them to flee their homes. Here, a young girl carries a jug of water from the communal taps. The Saudi Fund has been vital in keeping these camps running. © OCHA/Gwen McClure.
Providing food assistance in Iraq has been a priority and a challenge, with more than 3 million IDPs scattered over 3,300 locations. Since the onset of the crisis, and thanks to the grant from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, WFP has provided long-term and immediate food assistance to more than 1.9 million people throughout all 18 governorates, reaching an average of 1.5 million people per month. The type of food assistance and the means by which it has been delivered have depended on the living situation of IDPs and their access to the Government’s Public Distribution System (PDS).

In the initial phase of displacement, WFP provided families on the move with ready-to-eat Immediate Response Rations (IRRs)—a portable, ready-to-eat food ration designed to sustain a family of five for three days. IRRs also include a nutritional supplement for young children in order to prevent the onset of malnourishment. Temporary field kitchens were established at the height of displacement in August and September 2014 where hot meals were provided. When displaced families had temporarily settled, whether in camp or non-camp locations, WFP transitioned to monthly Family Food Parcels (FFPs) for a family of five for one month, or to food vouchers.

To distribute food assistance to vulnerable, newly displaced or returning IDPs within 72 hours, WFP partnered in a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) with UNICEF, other UN agencies, and a consortium of international NGOs. Stocks were pre-positioned with partners to allow a swift response. WFP IRRs and non-food items were distributed, providing a complementary package of assistance. This was deployed with particular success in hard-to-reach, conflict-affected areas, allowing humanitarian partners to capitalize on new access possibilities. WFP distributed approximately 180,000 IRRs, sufficient to provide approximately 900,000 people for three days. A large proportion of people assisted were sheltering in hard-to-reach locations including Anbar, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Diyala and Baghdad governorates. The ration (weighing 8 kg) was developed to be carried by IDPs on the move and for families without access to cooking facilities. Contents of the ration were adjusted according to beneficiary feedback.

In August 2014, following an escalation of attacks in Ninewa when nearly 900,000 people fled mainly into the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), WFP was feeding 220,000 people per day through temporary field kitchens. As an emergency measure following the Sinjar crisis, WFP deployed field kitchens to areas where people required immediate food assistance. WFP’s FFPs were cooked by cooperating partners who supplemented the rations with their own commodities, including meat and spices. Kitchens were established in six locations, including two in Dahuk, two in Diyala and two in Erbil governorate. Hot meals were provided twice per day to beneficiaries until they gained access to cooking facilities and could receive monthly FFP assistance. By September, all newly arrived IDPs had been transferred to FFP assistance and the kitchens were closed.

Once people had temporarily settled and had access to cooking facilities, WFP transferred assistance to FFPs or food vouchers, depending on the context. By November 2014, WFP and its partners were rolling out food-voucher assistance in urban areas of KR-I where markets were accessible and reliable, boosting the local economy and empowering people with greater choice over their diet. From November 2014 to May 2015, some 470,000 people per month received food vouchers, with approximately $47 million in value spent in local markets.

Of the 1.9 million IDPs who received regular WFP food assistance, approximately 77 per cent received FFPs, while 23 per cent received food vouchers. WFP distributed approximately 102,000 metric tonnes of food to beneficiaries from June 2014 to May 2015.

## Allocation

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## Beneficiaries

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<th>1.9M People</th>
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## Priority Interventions

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<td>Food Assistance</td>
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## Areas of Operation

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Many IDPs lost access to the Government’s PDS due to their displacement. To bolster the Government’s engagement in the emergency response, WFP supported the Government to help these people re-register on the PDS in their new location.

In addition to food assistance, WFP conducted 11 food-security assessments and market-monitoring surveys to better inform response modalities. For example, six rapid food-security assessments were conducted with FAO in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk and throughout KR-I. In 2015, WFP initiated mobile Vulnerability and Analysis Monitoring, using mobile phones to gather data from informants on the ground in insecure and hard-to-reach areas. The data provided valuable information on diets, purchasing power and food prices.
Almost half of the 3 million people displaced in Iraq since the conflict began are children. During a crisis, children are often the most vulnerable people. The networks and systems they depend on, such as families, communities and schools, collapse. Access to health and nutrition services, water, sanitation and hygiene is severely limited.

With the generous contribution from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UNICEF has supported IDPs in Iraq by delivering high-impact, needs-specific and life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable IDP children and families. UNICEF’s approach has been multi-pronged, addressing protection needs; education; nutrition and health; water, sanitation and hygiene; non-food items; and shelter.

**Education**

UNICEF secured access to quality basic education for over 112,000 IDP children and over 117,000 host-community children.

As part of the immediate relief response, UNICEF and its partners installed 1,200 tented schools across 10 governorates and in 12 IDP camps, of which 299 were procured with the Saudi grant. Overall, the temporary learning spaces enabled more than 146,000 displaced children to continue their education.

UNICEF rehabilitated 442 schools across Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah, Erbil, Anbar and Wasit governorates, of which more than 55 per cent (243) were rehabilitated using Saudi funding.

To improve the quality of the learning spaces in camp and host communities, UNICEF built 13 schools in Baghdad, Dahuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf and Sulaymaniyah with Saudi funding. As IDPs were relocated from occupied schools to other more stable and durable shelters, UNICEF continued extending its support to the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Departments of Education (DoEs) at the governorate level to rehabilitate remaining schools. Between February and March 2015, for example, UNICEF began restoring 46 more schools in Anbar, which will be ready to host community children and IDPs living outside camps in September 2015.

Other highlights included the mobilization of Parent Teacher Associations to manage the cleaning, renovation and rehabilitation of schools vacated by IDPs through small-scale direct-cash transfers. This resulted in 556 schools being made ready for 117,950 children.

Over 3,800 Arabic student kits were distributed to Arabic-speaking IDP children living in camps in KR-I, with the aim of removing a key barrier preventing displaced children from enjoying their full right to education and learning.

UNICEF supported 5,000 displaced children (grades 9–12) to take their baccalaureate examinations in KR-I, thereby enabling them to continue their education. This was achieved through the transport of examination materials from Baghdad to Erbil, their distribution to examination centres, and a media campaign to inform IDP families about examination schedules, registration issues and locations.

In coordination with the MoE/DoEs, UNICEF organized teacher trainings on psychosocial support, improved pedagogy and school governance, benefiting 1,580 teachers across 13 governorates. Specialized psychosocial support was extended to nearly 11,000 children in Dahuk and Nineawa.

**Child protection**

UNICEF’s child protection response has been organized around four main areas of work: a) strengthening the system for the identification, documentation, tracing and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children; b) reinforcing systems to monitor and report on child-protection issues, including grave violations against children; c) supporting community-based referral systems and services for children requiring special assistance; and d) providing psychosocial support to boys and girls.
Thanks to the support from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UNICEF and partners reached nearly 19,000 IDP and host-community children with essential services to address trauma and psychosocial needs, particularly those children most affected by violence and displacement. These services were provided through 32 Child Friendly Spaces in camp and non-camp locations in partnership with local civil-society organizations.

UNICEF supported the establishment of a community-based referral system through its extensive network of implementing partners, providing basic and advanced services for children with special needs of a legal and/or psychosocial nature. By March 2015, UNICEF reached more than 4,000 displaced children with specialized protection services, including reunification, and alternative or specialized care and services.

The capacity of UNICEF and its partners to monitor and report on grave violations against children was strengthened through the expansion of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) network. As a result, systematic monitoring and reporting of child-rights violations is now being implemented in 16 out of 18 governorates in Iraq. During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners monitored, verified and documented 314 cases of grave violations through the MRM. To date, 17 UNICEF partners are contributing to the monitoring of child-rights violations. UNICEF trained over 110 protection monitors and promoted the establishment of a new strategic partnership with the USAID Justice Programme, which enabled the expansion of MRM coverage and system capacity.

**Emergency social protection (cash transfers)**

Since December 2014, UNICEF has assisted some 20,000 IDP households, or nearly 120,000 people, in 10 IDP camps in Dahuk through one-off unconditional cash transfers of $250 per household. This modality has proven essential, providing vulnerable households with access to vital winterization items, food and health services. A survey of recipients found that 93 per cent of respondents spent the cash on food; 55 per cent on health-related costs; 40 per cent on sanitation and hygiene items; 14 per cent on transportation; 11 per cent to pay off debts; and 7 per cent for education.
Nutrition and health
UNICEF’s health and nutrition response reached IDPs and host communities across the country.

With WHO and the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF supported a national polio vaccination campaign through awareness-raising efforts and procurement of the vaccine. Some 5.6 million children were vaccinated, or 98 per cent of children under age 5. In addition, WHO and UNICEF teamed up to vaccinate 3.4 million children between 9 and 59 months against measles. IDP children were vaccinated on arrival at camps and settlements to ensure that all IDPs under age 5 in and outside of camps were adequately covered.

Due to unprecedented airlifts to KR-I, over 1 million IDPs received life-saving health and nutrition supplies. Active growth-monitoring and nutrition-screening services reached over 340,000 children, improving the nutritional status of vulnerable children. UNICEF procured a large volume of medical supplies (medicines and kits), giving over 141,000 IDPs access to safe, life-saving medicines, including 25,000 children under age 5.

UNICEF continued its support to the “baby hut” initiative across 16 IDP camps, providing medical care and counselling to about 8,000 children under age 5 and 46,000 new mothers. Through antenatal and medical kits, UNICEF helped improve safety and health for over 9,000 pregnant women. Tent-to-tent visits and community campaigns were organized across 16 IDP camps, in coordination with the MoH, informing almost 270,000 women on breastfeeding and other hygiene and health practices to improve the health and well-being of their children.

In coordination and partnership with the MoH and Directorates of Health (DoHs) at the governorate level, UNICEF supported the training of 244 MoH/DoH medical and paramedical staff in primary health care with a focus on maternal and childcare to better respond to the needs of IDP communities.

Rapid Response Mechanism
UNICEF and its humanitarian partners have provided more than 675,000 vulnerable families fleeing from conflict with critical and life-saving supplies, including water, hygiene items and food through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). The RRM is activated within 72 hours of receiving and verifying information on displacements. IDPs on the move receive lightweight and portable RRM kits—including water, basic hygiene supplies including soap, dignity items for women, recreational items for children and supplementary nutrition—as they provide a basic means of survival. Providing basic necessities has helped to alleviate the stress of movement, mitigate the development of acute needs and reduce the initial burden on host communities. The RRM consortium in Iraq comprises UNICEF, WFP, IOM, UNFPA and other partners, and it has provided life-saving drinking water, emergency food and hygiene items to more than 1.8 million displaced people.

Winterization for vulnerable families
UNICEF’s Warm for Winter project was initiated to respond to IDPs who need winter items. The focus was on the most vulnerable IDP populations across KR-I who had not received assistance outside of camp settings. Thanks to generous Saudi support, UNICEF procured and distributed 207,421 winter clothes and 4,230 thermal blankets, reaching 209,835 vulnerable IDP children and mothers (208,474 children and 1,361 pregnant women, for a total of 70,360 families). More than 59,000 IDPs received hypothermic kits, including three blankets, a woven mat and plastic sheeting for emergency improvised shelter.

UNICEF also supported the winterization of 10 IDP settlements (camp and non-camp) by digging drainage channels and providing water pumps, stabilizing tents from high winds and providing water boilers.

Emergency water, sanitation and hygiene
UNICEF and its partners scaled up and sustained access to safe drinking water and sanitation and hygiene facilities to some 2 million people, including displaced families living in host communities.

Over 1.3 million IDPs and host communities obtained access to safe water due to the distribution of purification tablets. UNICEF coordinated with the DoHs of all target governorates to ensure appropriate use of the purification chemicals, as well as monitoring of the water quality. UNICEF contributed to increase access to adequate sanitation facilities to over 330,000 IDPs, addressing critical needs as related to equity in the distribution of the sanitation services. UNICEF also delivered 107,683 hygiene kits to displaced families, together with hygiene-promotion sessions. The kits included toothbrushes, sanitary towels, soap and other hygiene supplies. More than 545,000 IDPs have benefited from the distribution of essential life-saving hygiene kits, as well as information sessions raising awareness about the importance of hygiene practices for disease prevention. Over 196,000 IDPs have benefited from access to solid-waste management services, including dislodging and garbage collection at the household level.
The scale of the displacement in Iraq required a multi-faceted response from UNHCR, which included supporting the Government-led registration of displaced people and allowing access to their fundamental rights, monitoring IDP requirements, building and managing camps, distributing relief items, and addressing the special needs of displaced women and children.

UNHCR is the UN agency mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. It also oversees IDPs’ protection and shelter needs, including the coordination and management of camps. With the generous support from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UNHCR and its partners contributed to improving the welfare of IDPs across Iraq in several significant areas of intervention.

UNHCR strengthened the Government of Iraq’s capacity to undertake registration by supporting staff recruitment and providing equipment for eight offices. Between June 2014 and March 2015, 377,394 families (some 2.3 million people) were registered, enabling UNHCR and other actors to identify, through protection monitoring and assessment, those IDPs most at risk due to their special needs and vulnerabilities. Monitoring teams reached more than 78,000 IDP families (some 468,000 people) to assess whether their protection needs and living conditions were being met. This enabled the identification of the most vulnerable people for further targeted multi-sector assistance. Legal assistance...
was provided to some 11,500 IDPs, mostly in relation to documentation, legal counselling and advocacy, enabling IDPs to exercise fundamental rights, such as freedom of movement, and to access social services. Cash assistance was provided to 20,000 vulnerable IDP families to help cover urgent needs, including shelter.

A total of 180 IDPs received training on prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). UNHCR’s partners registered 880 SGBV survivors, 582 of whom received psychosocial support and legal services. The capacity for SGBV prevention and response was strengthened by reaching some 4,000 women through activities such as awareness-raising campaigns, information on referral to specialist services, and supporting the establishment of community-based groups working on SGBV prevention and response.

Through its partners, UNHCR supported Iraqi civil-society organizations to implement 42 Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) countrywide. NGO staff were trained to advocate peaceful coexistence between displaced and host communities. QIPs activities included providing free medical services; organizing fairs and recreational trips for children living in IDP camps; distributing food, educational and hygiene supplies; and providing vocational skills training to displaced people.

UNHCR supported IDPs to access adequate shelter. Seven camps with a total hosting capacity of 60,000 people were established in Dahuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Diyala and Sulaymaniyah governorates. The work included site preparation and the construction of roads, wells, sanitation facilities, kitchens, offices and other communal facilities. Some 6,000 families in urban areas benefited from shelter refurbishment and rehabilitation at 1,500 settlement and collective centres in Baghdad, Wasit, Kerbala, Najaf, Babylon, Diyala and Anbar governorates.

UNHCR and partners distributed 44,500 core relief item kits, benefiting some 270,000 IDPs across northern, central and southern Iraq. The items included mattresses, jerry cans, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, blankets, plastic sheeting and cooking stoves. The distribution of winter kits (from September 2014 to February 2015) benefited 40,000 families (240,000 people). The kits included fuel for heating purposes, fuel jerry cans, heating stoves, additional blankets and insulating sheeting for tents.

UNHCR strengthened the capacity of 125 staff through training in camp coordination and management, and it supported local authorities to recruit camp managers in 16 camps.

To maximize effectiveness and avoid duplication or overlap of efforts, UNHCR coordinated its IDP response through regular meetings with the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre, the Ministry for Displacement and Migration in Baghdad, and the Bureau for Displacement and Migration in KR-I. Regular participation in weekly Humanitarian Country Team meetings chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator, with the support of OCHA, ensured coordination within the UN system agencies. UNHCR also partnered with the Bureau of Refugee and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) of Dahuk (formerly Development and Modification Center), as well as with over 20 national and international NGO partners, for the successful implementation of projects funded by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
The generous grant from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has allowed IOM to provide three-pronged assistance to IDPs and host communities through health care, shelter/NFI and livelihood interventions.

Through shelter and NFI support, IOM has reached more than 487,000 IDPs. Support has included the distribution of essential household and winter items, such as mattresses, stoves and blankets, to 63,000 IDP families (380,000 people) across all 18 governorates. Tents have been distributed to more than 7,300 families (43,000 people) in 11 governorates, with larger caravan tents providing learning spaces for more than 1,100 students.

IOM oversaw the implementation of 43 Quick-Impact Projects (QIPs) across 10 of the most affected governorates in Iraq. These projects benefited more than 107,000 IDPs and host community residents. Activities included rehabilitating water infrastructure; renovating schools; upgrading and installing hygiene facilities and power infrastructure; renovating three health centres; and providing a mobile health unit. The construction of solar power infrastructure in three host communities was completed in June.

IOM has improved access to essential services, including water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in four camps, and upgraded a health-care facility in Domiz city. The construction of the Shekhan IDP campsite in Dahuk—for which IOM constructed 1,000 kitchens for IDPs and completed various site-construction tasks—was completed in April 2015. It currently hosts more than 4,800 IDPs.

Through the implementation of IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), humanitarian partners have received comprehensive and continuously updated information on displacement trends in Iraq, with the view to inform a well-coordinated response. By June 2015, DTM had identified 3,087,372 IDPs dispersed across 3,312 locations in Iraq. Since the onset of the crisis, DTM has expanded to include new tools for enhanced understanding of population movement and profiles of conflict-affected families, including emergency tracking, the group assessment, and a returnee tracking tool, as well as support to the Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office for a regional IDP registration exercise.

IOM’s emergency health programme provided for the medical needs of more than 66,000 people in IDP settlements and host communities across 4 governorates (Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Dahuk, Kirkuk). Working closely with WHO and the Ministry of Health, 11 mobile and static health clinics were established, with an additional 11 health facilities restocked with emergency medicines and equipment. More than 700 health-care providers received support and training. Referral systems were established between mobile clinics and major health centres, allowing for appropriate follow-up care of more than 2,200 serious cases, including tuberculosis. Mobile teams conducted more than 1,700 health-awareness sessions for more than 22,000 people.

Regarding IOM’s livelihood programme, 450 beneficiaries across 10 governorates received training and business support. Training included new vocational and on-the-job training, together with business-development services for groceries, cafés, bakeries, mobile repair shops, photography shops, barbers/hairdressers, tailors, and clothing and household goods retailers. Grants were also provided for the establishment and support of small businesses.

Throughout the implementation of its Saudi-funded relief programmes, IOM worked with UN-Habitat, UNDP, WHO, the International Humanitarian Partnership, as well as with federal and local government agencies. To implement its programmes, IOM also coordinated closely with the the Government of Iraq (GoI) Ministry of Migration and Displacement, the GoI Ministry of Health, the Bureau of Refugee and Humanitarian Affairs of Dahuk, the Joint Coordination Center of the Kurdistan Regional Government, and the GoI Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center.
Woman moving into Shekhan Camp outside of Dahuk. IOM provided winter items, including mattresses, blankets and stoves, to more than 380,000 IDPs. © OCHA/Charlotte Cans.
The conflict in Iraq has strained an already weak health-care system. With the fighting, the displacement of 3 million people and the stress put on host communities, health indicators across the country are deteriorating. WHO’s emergency health interventions in Iraq have measurably improved access to quality health care for millions of displaced and underserved people across the country and prevented major disease outbreaks. Key components of WHO’s programme funded by the grant from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have included the provision of quality health care, especially for children and pregnant women; strengthening disease detection and containment; childhood immunization; and addressing malnutrition.

WHO dramatically scaled up access to primary health-care services for IDPs and host communities throughout Iraq. To improve access to preventive and curative health services, WHO provided 27 fully equipped mobile medical clinics and 30 ambulances. These clinics and ambulances are equipped with essential medicines and supplies to address communicable and non-communicable diseases including diabetes, hypertension and heart disease. They offer sustainable health-care solutions and should remain in operation for more than five years. During the programme period, the total number of consultations conducted by these mobile and fixed clinics exceeded 820,000. A referral system ensured that nearly 300,000 emergency and complicated cases, including maternity and paediatric patients, were referred to specialized hospitals in affected governorates.

A WHO mobile medical clinic at an IDP camp in Dahuk. More than 820,000 medical consultations were conducted by WHO mobile and fixed medical clinics funded by Saudi Arabia. © WHO.
WHO has provided essential medicines and technologies, together with medical consultations, to more than 3 million IDPs in camp and non-camp settings, including in hard-to-reach areas. This has included the delivery of 60 tons of medicines, medical supplies and equipment to Federal and Kurdish Ministries of Health for IDPs, the refurbishment of medical warehouses and logistical support. Some 1,400 health-care facilities around the country received more than $19 million in essential life-saving medicines and medical supplies to replenish emergency stocks.

More recently, with the new waves of displacement in Anbar, WHO and the Department of Health (DoH) in Anbar established 14 medical outposts providing a wide range of primary health-care services to displaced people, including antenatal care for pregnant women. Due to the nature of displacement, a high number of IDPs are women of reproductive age. To cover their special needs, WHO established two maternity wards in eastern Anbar. At the time of writing, the facilities were in the process of being fully staffed and operational.

For mental health and psychosocial support, WHO trained medical staff from the DoH in Dahuk and from national NGOs managing health facilities in IDP camps. This enabled some 67,000 IDP children traumatized by the conflict and displacement to receive mental health and psychosocial support interventions in Dahuk.

WHO subcontracted 10 international and national implementing partner NGOs to run and provide direct front-line health services in and out of camps, and to monitor the functionality of health services in conflict-affected areas. More than 1,000 medical workers were recruited and trained to help implement WHO’s health programmes.

WHO and its partners have also strengthened the early detection, investigation and control of epidemic-prone and vaccine-preventable communicable diseases for high-risk target populations, including IDPs, returnees and host communities.

WHO strengthened disease detection in locations hosting IDPs through an Early Warning and Alert Response Network (EWARN) to ensure continuous monitoring and information flow of contagious diseases. To support the MoH to launch and manage EWARN, WHO deployed a team of epidemiologists to the governorates of Baghdad, Dahuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and many other locations throughout the country. Some 446 health staff were trained on EWARN, ensuring its sustainability and continued use. During the reporting period, 84 sentinel sites were functioning. A total of 141 alerts were generated with response by the MoH and WHO within 48 to 72 hours. Three of these alerts were declared outbreaks (leishmaniasis, measles and acute diarrhoea). Some 647 people and 52 children were affected. All outbreaks, however, were responded to and controlled effectively. Electronic tablets replaced paper reporting, which has made EWARN a virtual real-time response tool.

Since June 2014, WHO and UNICEF have helped the MoH to carry out five nationwide and three sub-national polio vaccination campaigns. WHO provided technical and operational support to 60,000 health workers, with an emphasis on tailored strategies for reaching marginalized populations, including IDPs and minority groups. UNICEF supported social mobilization activities and shared the cost of vaccines with the Government. Campaigns reached 5.6 million children nationwide, or 98 per cent of children under age 5 in Iraq. WHO and UNICEF also teamed up to vaccinate 3.4 million children from 9-59 months against measles. IDP children were vaccinated on arrival at camps and settlements to ensure that all IDPs under age 5 in and outside of camps were adequately covered. In May 2015, Iraq was removed from the list of polio-infected countries, a landmark achievement thanks to funding from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

To prevent the spread of communicable diseases, the quality of water supplied to IDP and host communities was regularly monitored throughout affected governorates during the programme period. WHO supported 24 water-quality monitoring teams working for governorate health, environment and water departments. WHO also procured laboratory equipment and reagents for water testing. Teams were responsible for collecting samples from different water sources at the household level in IDP camps and host communities. Some 10,000 samples have been collected and tested. In coordination with staff from health, water and environment departments, WHO also undertook field visits to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities to ensure compliance with environmental health guidelines and to avoid water contamination.

In Dahuk, WHO oversaw the training of more than 100 laboratory technicians and health inspectors on water-quality monitoring, testing and surveillance. WHO also worked closely with health departments to design and disseminate hygiene messages to IDPs in camps and host communities through leaflets, health promoters and community health leaders. Thanks to WHO’s water-quality interventions, no major waterborne disease outbreak (including cholera) occurred during the programme period. Furthermore, millions of IDPs...
and host communities continue to be ensured of a safe supply of drinking water.

WHO’s emphasis has been on building the capacity of Government staff to continue to carry out the aforementioned interventions, ensuring continuity and sustainability. In this regard, WHO strengthened the capacity of two major public-health reference laboratories (Central Public Health Laboratory and the National Drug Quality Control Laboratory) through the procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies.

To address malnutrition among IDP children, WHO supported surveillance, training and awareness-raising activities. WHO provided equipment and training to 42 health facilities around Iraq to provide malnutrition surveillance and appropriate referrals. This will have a long-term impact on reducing illness and death through early intervention of malnutrition. This combination of equipment and training proved very helpful and was used by the MoH to conduct two UNICEF-led nutritional surveys that focused on nutritional status among IDPs.

WHO also conducted rapid health assessments in more than 90 IDP sites in Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniya, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Kerbala. More than 42,000 IDP children were screened for nutrition-related health conditions. Furthermore, proper assessments were made for specific nutritional requirements in IDP camps.

To sustain and expand its nutritional support to Iraq, WHO provided the National Research Institute (NRI) with 500 sets of equipment for anthropometric data collection. This support will enable teams of medical personnel in all governorates of Iraq to conduct future clinical nutritional assessments. NRI labs also received more advanced equipment to support the investigation of suspected cases of moderate and severe acute malnutrition, as well as micronutrient deficiencies.

A number of WHO’s implementing partners also provided nutritional screening services of vulnerable groups. WHO also worked with health authorities on increasing nutritional awareness among children and their parents. Booklets with immunization history and growth-monitoring charts were distributed. Leaflets and posters were printed on child-feeding practices. Issues on neonatal care and micronutrient supplementation were also addressed with brochures distributed to pregnant women.

In addition to detection and confirmation of malnutrition cases, WHO supported referral services and built the capacity of medical teams in the different governorates in responding to malnutrition cases. During the programme period, all cases that were deemed moderate or severe acute malnutrition were referred to the appropriate hospitals.

WHO’s life-saving support would not have been possible without the tireless work of staff from federal and governorate ministries and directorates of health, as well as national and international NGOs. As the lead on emergency health interventions in Iraq, WHO coordinated the interventions of more than 60 national and international partners to avoid gaps and overlaps in assistance.
With the support of the Saudi Humanitarian Fund for Iraq, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Iraqi and Kurdish Regional Government officials, and local NGO partners, UNOPS has contributed to the safety and protection of IDPs and host communities by increasing access to electricity and lighting for the most vulnerable affected populations.

Since the crisis in Iraq began, the majority of displaced people have sought safety in the north of Iraq, where they have sheltered in unfinished buildings, temporary settlements, camps and other locations. In remote areas, IDPs lack access to electricity and light. Even in urban areas, electricity and lighting are not regularly available due to brownouts, blackouts and other problems with the Iraqi electrical grid. Lack of access to electricity and lighting has a serious impact on the health and safety of IDPs, especially women, boys, girls and other vulnerable groups.

Through this project, UNOPS has contributed to the protection, health and safety of more than 680,000 people in more than 120,000 families by ensuring that they have access to electricity and lighting.

Individual solar lantern and mobile phone charging kits have been distributed to 125,000 families in five governorates, including some of the most difficult-to-access locations in Kirkuk and Ninewa. The solar kits comprise two detachable lamps that can provide lighting for up to 60 hours on a single day’s charge, 100 KW off-grid solar system with two-day autonomy provides the health centre in Baharka IDP camp with sustainable energy in order to avoid grid power interruption. © UNOPS Iraq.
as well as a mobile phone charging attachment that allows mobile phones to be recharged during the day. They have dramatically improved the health and safety outcomes for thousands of people. Working with local distribution partners Kurdish Human Rights Watch, the Engineering Association for Development and Environment, and Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society – all local Iraqi NGOs – the solar kits were distributed across Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Ninewa, Dahuk and Kirkuk governorates. More than two thirds of the kits were distributed to the most vulnerable families: those sheltering outside of formal camps in locations including unfinished buildings, rural informal settlements and even in the open air.

UNOPS installed 280 solar streetlights in 19 IDP camps in four governorates (Dahuk, Erbil, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah), ensuring that a constant source of clean lighting was available to residents in each camp. At the time of writing, the 19 camps have a total population of 188,773 people. That number is set to increase by several thousand more through the end of the year. As the number of camp residents increases, the number of people benefiting from lighting around camp entrances and exits, water and sanitation facilities, and police and emergency services will also increase. Importantly, the solar streetlights are rated to continue functioning for at least 20 years with minimal maintenance, ensuring that camp managers have access to long-term and sustainable infrastructure that promotes public safety and helps to reduce the operational costs of each camp. UNOPS worked with local firms (the Dalo Construction Company, the Joytar Company and the Power Men Company) to install all of the solar street lights, supporting the local economy and benefiting the host community.

UNOPS installed 22 solar water heaters in locations across Erbil governorate, promoting health and hygiene in clinics and schools serving IDPs and host communities.

UNOPS installed solar electrical systems at two women's clinics, two secondary schools, five primary schools, two health centres and a registration centre for IDPs in six IDP camps and two non-camp locations in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. These major infrastructure installations will provide free clean energy to benefit IDPs and host communities and ensure that these critical locations can operate without increasing the burden on the local electrical grid (even in case of power outages). The systems are rated to last for decades with regular maintenance.
Agriculture and livestock production have been negatively affected since the conflict in Iraq began, putting the food security of millions of people at risk. The large and increasing number of displaced people during the year placed undue strain on host communities. Central procurement, distribution and supply systems were disrupted. A reduction in food supplies caused staple food prices to rise beyond the reach of many poor households.

The generous contribution from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia permitted FAO to address food production and income generation for the most vulnerable IDP and host communities. FAO support to cereal production helped alleviate food scarcity and the need for food aid. Through the distribution of wheat seed and fertilizer, farming communities resumed crop production, increasing access to food and enhancing income generation. Some 30,000 farming families representing more than 181,000 beneficiaries covering 940 villages across Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Ninewa, Salah Al-Din and Sulaymaniyah received enough seed (1,500 MT) and fertilizer (6,000 MT) to produce 50,000 MT of wheat valued at $30 million. This helped them produce enough food for their consumption for one year and sell surplus for additional income.

FAO also conducted five food security and livelihoods assessments in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) in partnership with the
World Food Programme to gather data and conduct analyses on the conflict’s impact on the food security and livelihoods of IDPs and host communities. This informed the development of additional programmes to build vulnerable groups’ resilience to threats to food security and livelihoods.

Quick-impact projects to support food production and income generation reached 120,000 beneficiaries across 10 governorates. These vulnerable IDPs and host communities received vegetable seeds for kitchen gardens and poultry for backyard breeding, providing a year-round source of nutritious food and surplus income mainly targeting female-headed households. Cash-for-work programmes aimed at repairing community agriculture infrastructure and assets provided temporary jobs to some 5,000 IDPs, providing additional income.

Some 8,000 households representing 48,000 people across 700 villages in Erbil, Dahuk, Salah Al-Din, Ninewa and Diyala received animal feed in an effort to sustain livestock through the difficult winter period in the absence of natural pastures. Essential vaccines (foot-and-mouth disease, brucellosis, enterotoxaemia, peste des petits ruminants and sheep pox) were delivered to veterinary authorities to support the national vaccination campaign to vaccinate 3,500,000 heads of livestock (300,000 cattle; 3,200,000 sheep and goats) directly benefiting about 220,000 herders. Food and nutrition insecurity were reduced with a secure supply of milk, cheese and meat for herding families who also benefited from an increase in income.

FAO worked closely with 22 national NGOs and four international NGOs, and in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture (Government of Iraq), the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (Kurdistan Regional Government), the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of the Interior.
The conflict in Iraq has placed women and girls at high risk of violence and exploitation. Special attention is needed to ensure their protection. Adolescent girls are at particular risk of adopting negative coping strategies, such as forced early marriage, compromising their education. The quality of health care, particularly for reproductive health, has been greatly jeopardized, putting women and newborns in danger.

UNFPA is the lead UN agency in promoting the safety, well-being and dignity of women and young people, particularly adolescent girls, and in ensuring their access to healthy and productive lives. Thanks to the generous funding from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UNFPA’s health interventions over the past year in Iraq have contributed to strengthening the health system to ensure access to reproductive health-care services and the prevention of maternal mortality among women of reproductive age. This has been accomplished through the provision of emergency obstetric care and other reproductive health services, as well as awareness and demand creation for reproductive health services.

In this regard, and in collaboration with UN-Habitat, UNFPA constructed reproductive health clinics in 15 IDP camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Kirkuk and Anbar. In addition, 30 primary health-care units and 12 maternity units (mainly in non-camp settings hosting IDPs) were partially rehabilitated to create space for the provision of reproductive health services for displaced women of reproductive age, including the host population.

Furthermore, 76 maternity units and 119 primary health-care units were supported with reproductive health kits and trained health workers. These kits contain a comprehensive set of medicines and reusable items to ensure women’s needs are provided for, including primary health care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal care. Some 260 health workers acquired skills in reproductive health-service delivery, including emergency obstetric care.

More than 19,000 pregnant women received clean delivery kits to support safe delivery in their homes or in ill-equipped health facilities. The kits include soap, blades, plastic sheets and gloves. Five outreach teams conducted 100 health-promotional campaigns, with information, education and communication materials developed, printed and widely disseminated in IDP communities.

By the end of the project period, more than 752,000 IDP women and girls had received reproductive health information and services.

In concert with its health interventions, UNFPA’s protection initiatives have increased access to and use of psychosocial support by women and girls affected by the humanitarian crisis in Iraq and protected them from violence, exploitation and other forms of human rights violations.

UNFPA supported the establishment and functioning of 54 centres in camps and in communities for the provision of quality psychosocial support, specialized services for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), information on GBV risk mitigation and referral. A specialized centre was established and equipped to provide dedicated counselling and medical support to survivors of sexual violence in conflict, mainly targeting Yazidi women fleeing ISIL captivity in Dahuk.

Some 130 social workers were trained in GBV case management and in supporting survivors of GBV. Fifty-one health providers acquired skills in detecting GBV cases and providing psycho-medical counselling, including capacity for the clinical management of rape. This included pre-positioning a rape treatment kit in strategic health facilities to manage sexual violence cases. Eighty-three teams of women and girl volunteers were mobilized, trained and supported to conduct community-outreach activities to raise awareness of GBV issues and services.

**UNFPA**

**United Nations Population Fund**

**Priority Interventions**

**Allocation**

9.8M

**Beneficiaries**

752,000 Women and Girls

**Areas of Operation**

Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah Al-Din, Sulaymaniya
UNFPA has provided vocational and skills training to 310 women and girls as an entry point for mobilization and awareness raising to women on GBV risk mitigation and information on available services in camps and host communities. Through skills training, and to enhance resilience, UNFPA procured warm clothes made by IDP women trained through a joint collaboration with UN Women. These items were included in the winter kits distributed by UNFPA.

UNFPA’s protection programme has provided psychosocial counselling and support to 297,000 women and girls. Some 2,000 survivors of GBV were referred to other centres for specialized services. At least 51,000 women and girls received dignity kits. These are essential supplies that women need to preserve their dignity. The supplies include a dress, head cover, sanitary items and undergarments.

To increase awareness among parents and young girls on the importance of the continuing education of adolescent girls, 100 teams comprising teachers and school-age girls were trained and supported to conduct 386 outreach sessions. Additionally, 40 youth-friendly spaces were established and 437 events were organized in 70 schools.

UNFPA collaborated with 15 national NGO partners to implement its Saudi-funded protection and health programmes in Iraq. UNFPA’s work in Iraq has safeguarded the welfare of women and young people, supported their potential to overcome violence and instability, and offered new prospects for their future.
The conflict in Iraq has strained social cohesion among communities throughout the country. The deterioration of livelihood opportunities and the stress on public services are two main causes of tension between IDPs and host communities.

With the generous contribution from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UNDP used a community-based approach to address public service and infrastructure needs. Vulnerable groups were employed in affected communities to carry them out, strengthening social services and social cohesion in affected areas.

UNDP developed community-based dialogue platforms in 20 communities across six governorates (Basra, Dahuk, Erbil, Kerbala, Najaf, Sulaymaniyah). IDPs and host communities worked together to address issues of common concern, fostering mutual understanding and solidarity. This allowed communities to identify priorities around infrastructure and public service needs. Twenty-three infrastructure initiatives were subsequently developed in collaboration with the local and IDP populations, Government authorities and other partners.

UNDP provided infrastructure and equipment support to four IDP camps: Dawodiya and Esian in Dahuk, Barzinja in Sulaymaniyah and Baharka in Erbil. Major works included the construction or rehabilitation of four water wells and networks; four internal road systems and pedestrian sidewalks; three electricity networks; two sewer systems; one camp management building; and one outer security fence. In addition, UNDP provided 3,000 water tanks for Esian camp in Dahuk and 155 air coolers for Barzinja camp in Sulaymaniyah as emergency support for the summer heat. Local surrounding communities benefited from the construction of three hospitals (in host communities) and one health clinic (in

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**UNDP**

United Nations Development Programme

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Construction skill vocational training conducted by UNDP national implementing partner Al Mesalla in Khabat. Partnering with national NGOs like Al Mesalla allowed UNDP to leverage their local knowledge and access. © UNDP.
Dawodiya IDP camp), which serve as medical hubs for tuberculosis treatment for IDPs and host communities. A multi-purpose community centre was built in Erbil, and three sewer dislodging tankers provide services to IDP camps and local communities in Dahuk.

UNDP employed 4,550 IDPs to participate in the rehabilitation and construction work, providing them with much-needed income, helping them and their families to settle in displaced locations.

UNDP also provided vocational training and small-business grants to bolster entrepreneurship and access to jobs for IDPs and host communities. More than 7,900 people participated in vocational training, including job-placement support, and more than 4,500 people received small-business grants to start their own businesses. On average, 42 per cent of these beneficiaries were women.

In collaboration with OCHA, UNDP supported capacity-building training for humanitarian response planning for 27 Government officials from the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center (JCMC), eight governorate emergency cells and seven federal ministries.

UNDP’s infrastructure construction and rehabilitation programmes directly benefited 11,444 households, or some 57,000 people (45,000 IDPs and 12,000 local people), and provided livelihood opportunities to nearly 4,000 households or 20,000 people (14,000 IDPs and 6,000 local people).

Partnerships with other UN agencies and NGOs were critical to provide multi-sectoral support to IDPs. UNDP, for example, built key infrastructure facilities and provided livelihood support in three IDP camps with prefabricated housing units provided by UN-Habitat and IOM. Additional camp facilities and services were supported by UNOPS, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO. UNDP also worked extensively with Government counterparts and 16 national and international NGO counterparts.
A top priority of relief partners has been to provide adequate and lasting shelter for people forced from their homes due to the conflict in Iraq.

With funding from Saudi Arabia, UN-Habitat launched an initiative that has aimed to develop infrastructure and public facilities (including health centres and schools) in new IDP sites in Basra, Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniya. This has included the installation of temporary Prefabricated Shelter Units (PSUs).

PSUs are suitable for fast installation, providing protection from harsh weather conditions, durability and dignity for displaced families. Additionally, due to the protracted nature of the crisis, these PSUs are feasible options for medium- and long-term shelter. This initiative has brought together the expertise of different UN agencies to tackle the challenge.

Site locations were selected on public lands together with local authorities allowing UN-Habitat to undertake site preparation and planning. In Dahuk (Dawodiya camp), Erbil (Baharka camp) and Sulaymaniya (Barznja camp), 400, 304 and 152 units were set up, respectively. UNDP provided basic infrastructure for the camps, including roads, electricity and sanitation. In Basra, (Five Miles camp and St. Teresa Church), UN-Habitat set up 55 PSUs. UNICEF provided water and sanitation services for the camp site, with electricity and infrastructure provided by the local government.

In Baghdad, in a joint project with UNHCR and UNICEF, UN-Habitat installed electrical fittings in the collective shelter centre in Dabbash, which hosts up to 1,280 IDPs. UNHCR and UNICEF teamed up to partition the structure and provide water and sanitation services. Electricity was provided by the local government. Together, the 911 PSUs along with the collective centre provide semi-permanent shelter for some 7,000 IDPs.

UN-Habitat has worked closely with local NGOs Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society and Barzani Charity Foundation in the implementation of its shelter programmes in Iraq.

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**UN-HABITAT**

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

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**Allocation**

7.9M

**Beneficiaries**

7,000 People

**Priority Interventions**

Shelter

**Areas of Operation**

Baghdad, Basra, Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniya
Dawodiya camp in Dahuk. With Saudi funding, UN-Habitat provided 400 prefabricated shelters for IDP families in the camp. © UN-Habitat
OCHA’s role in Iraq is central to ensuring a well-informed and coordinated relief effort. With funding from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the OCHA Country Office in Iraq was established in Erbil in 2014. Experienced humanitarian coordination staff have been deployed to Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Basra and Kirkuk, with OCHA offices opened in each of those locations. A presence in Baghdad was also established to ensure liaison with the federal Government and to lead coordination of field operations in central Iraq. The main country office will move to Baghdad as soon as security conditions allow. OCHA also remotely monitors conditions in the other 12 governorates.

Using this all-of-Iraq approach, OCHA has focused on establishing and scaling up the critical elements of humanitarian coordination in order to improve the predictability and effectiveness of the operation. Robust support has been provided to the Humanitarian Coordinator and other leaders to ensure they can determine strategy, mobilize funding and advocate at the highest levels for the needs of affected people. OCHA staff across the country monitor humanitarian needs on a daily basis, identify challenges, work with local and national stakeholders to facilitate solutions and ensure the provision of emergency assistance.

A key focus for OCHA has been improving and expanding coordination mechanisms throughout Iraq. OCHA has led the roll-out of coordination mechanisms in accessible locations. General coordination meetings at the main office (Erbil) were initiated in July 2014 and continued throughout the year on a weekly basis. At the governorate and local levels, OCHA and local authorities co-chair general coordination meetings on a monthly basis, at a minimum. Specialized meetings that bring together actors working on specific sectors (e.g., health, food security) were established in Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk and Baghdad during the grant period and are continuing.

Needs assessments and needs analysis were conducted in 2014 and the first half of 2015 in accessible areas. The coordinated assessments and joint analysis provided the baseline for the humanitarian needs analysis conducted prior to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in June 2015. Areas covered by existing assessments were mapped in March and April 2015, and a workplan to conduct additional assessments in uncovered areas, including hard to reach areas, was developed.

To promote a shared understanding of the humanitarian needs and challenges, and in order to scale up the response, OCHA has issued more than 75 situation reports and updates. OCHA has also established and continually updates a 3W (Who What Where) matrix of humanitarian partners to improve operational coordination. Maps and other analytical products have been published on the OCHA-managed web-based platform (www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq), widely used by the humanitarian community.

This common understanding has served as the basis for two strategic planning and resource mobilization documents, which were developed by the Humanitarian Country Team under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and facilitated by OCHA. These documents included the 2014/15 Humanitarian Needs Overview and the revised 2014/15 Strategic Response Plan released in October 2014, as well as a new HRP released in June 2015. This common understanding fostered among humanitarian partners—including the joint recognition that the humanitarian situation is likely to further deteriorate in 2015 due to ongoing military operations—has been used to develop a contingency and preparedness plan.

OCHA has made significant efforts to improve humanitarian financing for the emergency response. A country-based humanitarian fund has been activated. This fast and flexible humanitarian financing mechanism will receive donor contributions and disburse funds to the most critical humanitarian priorities and respond
Zakho, Iraq: A little girl washes her hands in a makeshift outdoor basin. With Saudi funding, OCHA ensured a coordinated relief effort so that the needs of all beneficiaries were met. © OCHA/Iason Athanasiadis.
to unforeseen needs. Funds will go directly to relief partners, including UN agencies, IOM, Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations, and national and international NGOs.

OCHA has worked to address the gaps in humanitarian presence and response through improved access to affected populations in priority locations, including those who are hard to reach as they are in areas of active conflict or outside Government control. In 2015, OCHA established a Humanitarian Access Unit to expand these efforts by consolidating information, establishing and managing key contact and promoting the provision of assistance in key areas of central Iraq. OCHA has increased beneficiary access to assistance by ensuring humanitarian assessments and monitoring missions are conducted in all locations, including through liaison with local NGOs and authorities, where necessary. By the end of the grant, OCHA international staff were proactively leading regular missions to safe areas of Anbar, as well as areas in Salah al-Din and Ninewa recently retaken from ISIL, and safe areas in Kirkuk.

Recognizing the severe threats to civilians’ basic safety during this crisis, OCHA has prioritized its advocacy work at all levels. OCHA has ensured that critical challenges to the safety of displaced families, and to their access to safer areas of the country, have been raised with UN leaders, Iraqi Government officials and other UN Member States at the global level, where necessary. One example of OCHA’s advocacy work was during the recent displacement from Ramadi, in Anbar. At least seven governorates, including Baghdad, restricted the entry of families fleeing the violence. Similarly,
the closure of the Bzbiz Bridge prevented UN trucks carrying humanitarian assistance from crossing into Anbar. OCHA supported the Humanitarian Coordinator in raising the issue with Government of Iraq officials. As a result, the Bzbiz Bridge was opened and restrictions were somewhat relaxed.

To ensure accountability to affected populations, OCHA identified key priorities for communicating with affected people. In June 2015, a national inter-agency call centre was opened, giving affected communities the opportunity to ask for information on humanitarian assistance or report concerns. The call centre is staffed by trained operators who answer calls from the community made via a short code, which is useable from all parts of Iraq.

OCHA developed and led the implementation of a comprehensive visibility framework to highlight the life-saving work provided to millions of conflict-affected people in Iraq under the Saudi Fund. This included engagement in a number of outreach activities, social media campaigns, video productions, and garnering media coverage. OCHA also conducted a mapping exercise on the visibility efforts of agencies that received Saudi funding. More details on visibility can be found in the visibility section of this report.

May 2015, IDP boys at Shariya camp, outside Dahuk, Kurdistan region. The Saudi Fund has ensured that these and other IDP children have safe places to play, learn and live. © OCHA/Charlotte Cans.
A large number of students in Iraq have been prevented from attending public examinations in June 2014 and 2015, jeopardizing their educational advancement. Young people are particularly vulnerable to the psychosocial impact of the crisis. They need education to establish a sense of normalcy, stability and hope for the future, and to minimize the risk of vulnerability that results from violence, abuse or ideological manipulation.

UNESCO’s programmes in Iraq have aimed at supporting adolescents and young adults in conflict-affected areas to continue their learning.

Thanks to funding from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UNESCO supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) of the Federal Government of Iraq to conduct exams by disseminating information on exam schedules; setting up examination centres in rented buildings; collecting student data; and establishing an Examination Cell in Al-Adala School, Erbil. The Examination Cell was used to develop tests and answer sheets, undertake logistical arrangements for exams, and coordinate with representatives of education ministries at the federal level and of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in the three governorates of KR-I. IDP students received stationery material for the exams. Examinations were successfully conducted in September 2014 and June 2015 for some 4,375 students.

UNESCO worked with local NGOs Darya Women Development Center and Iraqi Al-Mortaqa Foundation in support of other key programme activities. These national partners trained 183 teachers and educational supervisors, 50 MoE staff and 117 members of Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) to conduct and monitor
Some 4,651 students benefited and were successfully enrolled in catch-up classes and regular secondary classes in 43 schools.

Some 1,600 higher-education students were enrolled in English language and information and communication technology courses. Six centres and two universities in Dahuk and Salah Al-Din were supported with computer equipment and furniture for these courses. At the time of writing, 559 students had successfully graduated from these UNESCO-supported programmes.

UNESCO constructed six prefab schools in IDP locations (Dawodiya and Kabarto camps in Dahuk; Baharka camp in Erbil; Al-Souk Al Asri camp in Basra; and Tasloja and Tawspe settlements in Sulaymaniyah). Each school has a capacity of 500 students and 20 teachers in two shifts. Sixteen existing secondary schools in Dahuk were renovated to provide learning spaces for IDP students in host communities. The schools were furnished with whiteboards, furniture, air conditioners, water dispensers and electricity.
A large number of the displaced people in Iraq are women, many of whom are widows forced to adopt new roles as providers. Women, especially female-headed households, form a large share of the extremely vulnerable people in host and IDP communities. With limited access to jobs, many are forced into the sex trade and servitude, leaving them exposed to exploitation from security forces and others.

UN Women’s programmes in Iraq funded by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have aimed to provide policy support to overall humanitarian interventions, expand access to economic opportunities for women, build the capacity of humanitarian and security sector workers on socio-psychological support for victims of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), and leverage the ethical and professional standards of journalists. UN Women has also sought to better coordinate and mainstream gender in ongoing humanitarian programmes and advocated an inclusive approach for the participation of women and girls in peacebuilding.

Large numbers of humanitarian workers have been mobilized to respond to the crisis in Iraq. However, they often lack training in gender-related matters, including how to offer helpful psychosocial support to victims of sexual violence. There is a need to ensure gender consideration in humanitarian action in order to meet the special needs of women and girls. In this regard, UN Women trained 180 humanitarian workers, including staff of several local NGOs, across Baghdad, Dahuk, Erbil, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah on providing psychosocial support to displaced women, including victims of SGBV. These frontline responders now have the skills to address the special needs of displaced women in IDP camps and host communities. Furthermore, UN Women deployed a gender adviser and national support officers to help integrate gender equality and women’s empowerment in humanitarian coordination, and to monitor humanitarian interventions to ensure compliance.

Security forces in KR-I have little or no training in dealing with the needs of women and girls. This fact was acknowledged by the Ministry of Interior in Kurdistan, which asked UN Women to develop a training course on gender issues. UN Women designed a training package around a minimum standard of skills in dealing with women IDPs and victims of SGBV. Trainers have been identified and the training will take place in August 2015.

UN Women trained journalists to better inform ethical reporting on SGBV cases. A code of conduct was produced in the Kurdish language and a mentoring phase followed the training. An ethical-writing contest was organized to award the journalist who showed the most improvement. To raise awareness of women’s issues, UN Women has engaged radio and television outlets to include the discussion of SGBV and the protection of women IDPs in their programming.

In partnership with UNFPA and local NGOs, UN Women provided displaced women with vocational training such as sewing, computer literacy, hairdressing and first aid. A sewing workshop for displaced women at two locations in Erbil produced thousands of garments for women that were then marketed to UNFPA and other relief agencies distributing kits to displaced women. More than 1,500 women participated in these trainings. These trainings and cash-for-work interventions not only empowered women economically, but also provided social support and protection networks for survivors who could come together in safe spaces to learn, work and discuss their life difficulties, hopes and coping strategies.

UN Women also worked with social workers, lawyers and case managers, extending psychosocial support, legal advice, conflict resolution and peacebuilding skills and activities to 700 IDP women.
Zakho, Iraq: An IDP woman and child. With Saudi funding, UN Women expanded access to economic opportunities for women, built the capacity of humanitarian and security sector workers on psychosocial support for trauma victims, and ensured the special needs of women and girls were considered in all relief programmes. © OCHA/Iason Athanasiadis.
THE CHALLENGE AHEAD

The US$500 million Saudi Humanitarian Fund for Iraq was an extraordinary gesture of good will from the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the people of Iraq. The gift represents one of the largest humanitarian contributions of its kind. The size of the grant and the speed of disbursement allowed front-line relief agencies, together with government and non-governmental partners, to scale up relief operations and provide life-saving assistance to millions of displaced Iraqis and the communities hosting them throughout the country.

The impact of the Saudi Fund continues to be felt today. IDP camps continue to benefit from the infrastructural work supported by the grant. Farmers are enjoying improved harvests and increased production from their vaccinated livestock. Mobile health clinics continue to operate in and around IDP settlements. School children have access to rehabilitated school buildings and continue their education. Training provided to teachers, health workers, government counterparts and relief partners has strengthened their capacity and will allow them to continue to provide assistance to the most vulnerable.
UN agencies and IOM have relied on the expertise of dozens of national and international partners to implement their relief programmes in Iraq. The life-saving work carried out under the Saudi Humanitarian Fund for Iraq would not have been possible without this extraordinary humanitarian partnership.

Al-Intilaq Organization for Development
Action Contre la Faime (ACF)
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
Agricultural Engineers Association
Agriculture Research Centre
Agrozoe
Al Anaam Organization
Al Mesalla Organization for Human Resource Development
Al-Eshan Organization for Expelled and Displaced
Al-Ghars Al-Tayeb Agricultural Association
Al-Manar Humanity Organization
Al-Nahrain Association
Alpha Organization for Expanding Capacity
AMAR International Charitable Foundation
Aran Organization for Development for Civic Culture
ARO NGO Organization
Associazione Italiana per la Solidarieta tra I Popoli (AISPO)
Baghdad Women Association
Bazzani Charity Foundation (BCF)
Bothoor Al-khaer Humanitarian (BAH)
Canadian Aid Organization for Iraqi Society Rehab (CAOFISR)
Civil Development Organization (CDO)
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Darya Women Development Center
Dost Organization for Coexistence
Duhok Institute for General Culture
Emergency Italia
Emergency UK
Engineering Association for Development and Environment
Family Planning and Awareness (FPA)
Federazione Organismi Cristiani di Servizio Internazionale Volontario (FOCSIV)
French Red Cross Red Crescent Society
Friends of Youth Forums
Gender Studies and Information Organization (GSIO)
Hanikar
Human Rights Center of Iraq
Identity Centre for Development
International Blue Crescent Relief & Development Foundation
International Medical Corps (IMC)
International Relief and Development (IRD)
International Rescue Committee (IRC)
INTEROS
Iraq Humanitarian League for Human Rights (IHLHR)
Iraq Red Crescent Society
Iraqi Al-Amal Association
Iraqi Al-Mortaqa Foundation for Human Development
Iraqi Center for Women and Child Rights (ICWCR)
Iraqi Institution for Development
Islamic Kurdish League
Islamic Relief
Izdihar Organization
Kanz Humanitarian Organization
Kurdish Human Rights Watch (KHRW)
Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society (KURDS)
Kurdistan Save the Children
Legal Consultations Services Organization (LCSO)
Life for Development
Masla Development Organization
Medair
Mercy Corps International
Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid
Muslim Aid
National Institute for Human Rights (NIHR)
NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq (NCCI)
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Nujeen
Peace Generation Network (PGN)
Peace Winds Japan
People Development Organization
Premiere Urgence-Aide Medicale Internationale (PU-AMI)
Public Aid Organization (PAO)
Qandil Swedish Humanitarian Aid Organization
REACH
Rebuild Iraq Recruitment Program (RIRP)
Relief International
Save the Children International
Seeking to Equip People (STEP)
Sewan Organization for Women Development
Singhal Organization
Tajdeed Organization
Terres des Hommes (Tdh)
Towards Citizenship Youth Organization (TCYO)
Triangle Generation Humanitaire (TGH)
Um-Alyateem Foundation
Un Ponte Per (UPP)
United Iraqi Medical Society (UIMS)
Voice of Older People
Wadi Falah Mundakhan Shakaram
War Child UK
Warin Foundation for Women Issues (WFWI)
White Horse Organization
Women Empowerment Organization (WED)
Women Rehabilitation Organization
World Vision International (WVI)
Youth Activity Organization (YAO)
Zakho Small Villages Project
Zhan Health Organisation
Zhin Organization

17 May, 2015: Dahuk, Iraq: At an Action Contre la Faime distribution in the Kurdish region of Iraq, workers offload bags of lentils, provided to those who have fled their homes due to conflict. © OCHA/Gwen McClure.
Recipient agencies and their implementing partners have made great efforts to provide visibility to the Saudi Humanitarian Fund for Iraq. Visibility activities have been complementary and have ensured that the people of Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the world recognize the difference the Fund has made to the lives of millions of people.

**Traditional media coverage**

To shine a spotlight on the Saudi Fund’s achievements, several agencies secured high-profile TV coverage to give the contribution and the tireless work of relief partners the attention they deserve.

- **August 2014:** OCHA’s Chief of Communications, Mr. Kieran Dwyer, gave multiple interviews from Iraq to media, including CNN, BBC and Iraqi media, on the humanitarian situation, including the significance of the Saudi grant to scaling up urgent humanitarian assistance. CNN interviewed Mr. Adrian Edwards, UNHCR’s spokesperson, on the humanitarian situation in Iraq and the impact of the Saudi fund in helping nearly half a million people at the time who had been forced to flee their homes.
- **September 2014:** FAO’s Representative in Iraq, Dr. Fadel El-Zubi, gave an interview to Dubai TV on the humanitarian situation and the significance of the Saudi contribution in providing urgent food security, agriculture and livelihoods assistance.
- **November 2014:** Sky News Arabia featured high-profile coverage of the activities funded by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, including the urgent agricultural support provided to thousands of farmers and vulnerable IDPs, host communities and returnees across Iraq. FAO’s Dr. El-Zubi was interviewed twice by UN Radio regarding the agricultural rehabilitation and food production situation in Iraq and the positive impact of the Saudi Fund in supporting food security in the country.

**Social media**
Recipient agencies used social media outlets to pay tribute to the Saudi Fund, highlighting the impact of the fund on the lives of millions of Iraqis in need.

- **February 2015:** Saudi-funded WHO mobile clinics in Iraq were featured on BBC Arabic Radio, Al Arabya News Channel and Sky News Arabia.
- **March 2015:** Ms. Jane Pearce, WFP Country Director in Iraq, was interviewed by MBC’s “Good Morning Arabs”. She explained how the Saudi funding was used to provide food assistance to 1.2 million displaced Iraqis. Al Arabya News Channel featured high-profile coverage of the Saudi-funded Dawoodya camp, including interviews with UN-Habitat and OCHA heads of office. Al Arabya also covered the opening ceremony of UNESCO’s first Saudi-funded school in Beherka IDP camp.
- **May 2015:** UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Ms. Valerie Amos was interviewed on Al Arabya. She underscored the critical role of the Saudi Fund in helping millions of displaced Iraqis and host communities. UNICEF Iraq Chief of Communication Mr. Jeffrey Bates spoke with IRIN News, mentioning the importance of the Saudi contribution to the UN’s work in Iraq.
**Branding**

Large signboards recognizing the donation from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have been placed at the entrances to seven IDP camps and three collective centres built or rehabilitated by UNHCR with Saudi funding. The Saudi logo was printed on food and relief items distributed by UN agencies, IOM and partners. The logo was also used as stickers for UN-Habitat caravans, and it appears on the mobile clinics provided by WHO.

**Multimedia**

Recipient agencies and their partners used multimedia to highlight the Saudi contribution locally, regionally and internationally.

- **September—March 2015**: UN agencies, IOM and partners deployed photographers to Iraq to obtain photos, videos and stories from the field. Nearly 500 photos were produced and used across a variety of media sources. The videos produced were subtitled in Arabic and English, published on YouTube and shared widely on social media.

- **May 2015**: A film crew supported by OCHA was sent to Iraq to gather new footage from the field on the impact of the Saudi Fund. They collected footage and testimonials from beneficiaries to underscore the impact of the Saudi Fund and highlight humanitarian needs in the country.

- **June 2015**: UNHCR showcased photos highlighting the impact of the Saudi contribution in an exhibition in Riyadh on World Refugee Day. UN-Habitat produced a video highlighting Saudi-funded activities, including hundreds of new sustainable settlements for IDPs created in three governorates.
Public Service Announcements

Public Service Announcements (PSAs) were used to highlight the impact of Saudi-supported humanitarian action in Iraq.

- March 2015: OCHA produced a comprehensive YouTube campaign resulting in 1.14 million views and 5.33 million impressions. The campaign was viewed outside of Saudi Arabia, specifically in the surrounding Gulf region, but the majority of views - over 1 million - came from inside Saudi Arabia.

- April 2015: UNHCR produced a 10-minute video to highlight the Saudi contribution, which was aired on Al Arabiya. UNHCR also produced three PSAs in recognition of Saudi funding which were also aired on Al Arabiya.

Progress reports

UN agencies, IOM and relief partners acknowledged the Saudi Fund’s support in a number of special reports.

- November 2014: OCHA submitted the first progress report on the Saudi Humanitarian Fund for Iraq to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, summarizing the achievements to date. The report was also distributed to UN Member States and regional organizations in New York and Geneva.

- January 2015: IOM produced a special report to underscore its life-saving work under the Saudi Fund. The report was shared through social media.

- March 2015: OCHA published a snapshot brochure on the progress and impact of Saudi-funded humanitarian interventions in Iraq as part of a large visibility campaign during the 12th Dubai International Humanitarian Aid & Development Conference & Exhibition 2015.

- April 2015: UNHCR head Mr. António Guterres handed the report titled “The contribution of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to UNHCR’s response to the Iraq Crisis, 2014-2015” to the Minister of Finance of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Mr. Ibrahim Abdulaziz Al-Asaaf.

- May 2015: FAO published a snapshot brochure on the emergency agriculture and livelihood support it provided to hundreds of thousands of vulnerable farmers thanks to Saudi funding.

"Relief workers remember the Saudi Monarch with his support for displaced Iraqis," a news article published in Asharq Al-Awsat on 30 January 2015.
IDP women and child in Dahuk, Iraq. 
The generous gift from Saudi Arabia ensured these and millions of other people across Iraq received life-saving support. © OCHA/Iason Athanasiadis.

IDP women and child in Dahuk, Iraq. The generous gift from Saudi Arabia ensured these and millions of other people across Iraq received life-saving support. © OCHA/Iason Athanasiadis.
VOICES OF THE DISPLACED

DAWODIYA CAMP: A better life for IDPs thanks to Saudi Fund

Dawodiya Camp is considered among the best camps in Iraq. With a capacity of more than 7,000 IDPs, seven agencies collaborated in its construction and in the provision of services: shelters (IOM, UN-Habitat); health (WHO); infrastructure (UNDP, UNOPS); education (UNESCO, UNICEF). The following are two of the many stories of survival and hope that have emerged from Dawodiya.

Hussein and his family lived close to Sinjar, where he ran a clothing store. When his town came under attack, he and his neighbors tried to protect themselves, but their weapons were too light and so they were forced to flee.

This was only the beginning of difficult times for his family. During the nine nights they spent on Sinjar Mountain, to which many Yezidis fled last summer, Hussein’s brother died. They traveled town-to-town, in Dahuk Province, trying to find a place to settle into a new, if temporary, life.

Then, his sister-in-law was diagnosed with Leukemia. Twenty-five days later, she died, leaving Hussein and his wife with their nine children. In addition to his five, he now has fourteen to care for.

Hussein’s family now lives in Dawodiya Camp, which was built in large part with funding from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Widely considered to be one of the best camps, they live in mobile trailers instead of tents and receive food such as rice, beans, hummus and sugar.

Though the difficulty is ongoing, Hussein and his family are grateful for the help they’ve received.

“These shelters have eased our difficult conditions.
Without them, life would be tougher.”

Hussein’s niece in Dawodiya Camp. © OCHA/Gwen McClure.
Clara, manager of Dawodiya Camp, in the Dahuk region of Iraqi Kurdistan, hears stories every day of people who have been hugely affected by the conflict that tore across Iraq last year.

“They were all forced out of their homes, became forcibly displaced, had their home destroyed, and daughters taken away,” she said.

But Dawodiya Camp has been a welcoming home to nearly 700 families. While it can never replace the homes and communities that they lost, Clara says that Dawodiya Camp offers three very special traits that make it a home-away-from-home for displaced Iraqis. First, she says, is the nature that surrounds the camp, which she believes helps the new residents psychologically. Second, each of the shelters has a bathroom with a toilet, dramatically increasing the comfort level of living there.

The third trait that makes Dawodiya stand out is the coexistence within the camp.

“We have Yazidis, Muslims, and Christians,” she said. “The nice thing about this is seeing them live with each other peacefully with love without any problems.”

“We thank the Saudi government and the Saudi funding for the things they’ve done here and the help they gave to our displaced brothers and sisters,” Clara said. “Because of Saudi funding these families that once left their place and slept in the streets for some time, they now have homes.”

“We thank the Saudi government for the things they’ve done here and the help they gave to our displaced brothers and sisters.”

—Clara, manager of Dawodiya Camp
The US$500 million Saudi Humanitarian Fund for Iraq was an extraordinary gesture of good will from the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the people of Iraq. The gift represents one of the largest humanitarian contributions of its kind. The size of the grant and the speed of disbursement allowed front-line relief agencies, together with government and non-governmental partners, to scale up relief operations and provide life-saving assistance to millions of displaced Iraqis and the communities hosting them throughout the country.

The impact of the Saudi Fund continues to be felt today. IDP camps continue to benefit from the infrastructural work supported by the grant. Farmers are enjoying improved harvests and increased production from their vaccinated livestock. Mobile health clinics continue to operate in and around IDP settlements. School children have access to rehabilitated school buildings and continue their education. Training provided to teachers, health workers, government counterparts and relief partners has strengthened their capacity and will allow them to continue to provide assistance to the most vulnerable.
Humanitarian needs in Iraq remain staggering. More than 8.6 million people, or 25 per cent of the population, require immediate humanitarian support as a direct consequence of violence and conflict. This number is expected to reach nearly ten million by the end of the year.

Civilians continue to be targets of violence and are subject to grave human rights violations. Nearly eight million people need protection assistance. Some 7.8 million require access to health services. More than 7.1 million people require water, sanitation and hygiene assistance. Destitution is widespread, impacting displaced families and host communities alike. At least 4.4 million people are food insecure. Children have been traumatized by violence and poverty. Almost three million school-aged children and adolescents are out of school.

The crisis is pervasive, impacting virtually all aspects of Iraq’s economy and society, and threatening the major efforts underway to build national reconciliation and protect the country’s impressive development gains. The Government is no longer able to carry the full burden of supporting its displaced populations. Just when humanitarian partners are needed the most, they are running out of resources, forced to scale back programmes and end operations. At a time when Iraq is on the brink and so much is at stake, the international community needs to remain engaged and step up its humanitarian support to the people of Iraq. Failure to do so will have catastrophic consequences in Iraq, the region, and beyond.
IRAQ: OVERVIEW OF NEEDS

Despite the life-saving relief programmes funded by Saudi Arabia, humanitarian needs in Iraq remain immense.

KEY HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

- **8.6M** people currently in need of humanitarian assistance
- **7.1M** people in need of access to WASH
- **7.9M** people in need of protection assistance
- **4.4M** people require food assistance
- **7.8M** people in need of access to health services
- **45%** of the people in need are children
Children find shelter and winter relief items in IDP settlement in Zakho, northern Iraq.

© OCHA/Iason Athanasiadis.
Men gather outside Shariya IDP camp in Kurdistan. Camps such as Shariya, funded by Saudi Arabia, not only provided life-saving food and shelter, but also social support and protection networks composed of survivors who could come together to share their life experiences and hopes. © OCHA/Charlotte Cans.

ACRONYMS

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QIP
Quick Impact Project

RRM
Rapid Response Mechanism

SGBV
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

HRP
Humanitarian Response Plan

UNDP
United Nations Development Programme

UNESCO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFPA
United Nations Population Fund

UN-HABITAT
United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNHCR
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF
United Nations Children’s Fund

UNOPS
United Nations Office for Project Services

UN WOMEN
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

WASH
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WFP
World Food Programme

WHO
World Health Organization
USEFUL LINKS

UNITED NATIONS IRAQ
www.uniraq.org

IRAQ HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE
www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq

OCHA IRAQ WEBSITE
www.unocha.org/iraq

IRAQ’S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2015
www.save-iraq.info

TWITTER
twitter.com/OCHAiraq

FACEBOOK
www.facebook.com/OCHAiraq
17 May 2015, Dahuk, Iraq. A resident of Dawodiya Camp bakes bread on one of the traditional stone stoves. The camp provides economic opportunities for women to reduce poverty and achieve economic independence. © OCHA/Gwen McClure.
FOR THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ

لشعب العراق من بُو خُلْكِي عَيْراق

FROM THE PEOPLE OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

شعب المملكة العربية السعودية لِهلَآئِهِ خُلْكِي مَمْلَکَتِي عَرَبِيَّةٌ سعودِيَّه